trade, and that he will enforce the constitutional right of the citizens of the Slave States to recapture their fugitive slaves when they escape from service into the of the citizens of the Stave States to recapture their fugitive slaves when they escape from service into the Free States. We know very well that the great objects which those who elected Mr. Lincoln expect him to accomplish will be to secure to free labor its just right to the Territories of the United States; to proright to the Territories of the United States: to pro-tect, as far as practicable, by wise revenue laws, the labor of our people; to secure the public lands to ac-tual settlers instead of non-resident speculators; to de-velop the internal resources of the country by opening velop the internal resources of the country by opening new means of communication between the Atlantic and to purify the administration of the Government from the pernicions influences of jobs, contracts, and unreasonable party warfare.

But some of you may say, all this is very well, but what will you do to save the Union? Why don't you

Gentlemen, remember that we are just recovering from the dishonor of broaking a legidative provise. We have been string flug, against all the lower of Government, for six years, to secure the dishonor was expressly granted by a compromise. We have expressly granted by a compromise. We have succeeded. Kansas is now free. The dishon respectively restored by the manifest.

was expressly grafiled by a compromise. We have succeeded. Kansas is now free. The alia or restriction is now practically restored by the mapient Constitution of Kansas, and safer yet by the will of her people. The baptism of strife through which she has passed has only strengthened the prohibition. There let it stand.

But our political opponents, who have dishonored the word compromise, who trampled, without a moment's hesitation, upon a compromise when they expected to gain by it, now ask us to again compromise, by securing Slavery south of a geographical line. To this we might fairly say: There is no occasion for compromise. We have done no wrong; we have no apolagies to make, and no concessions to offer. You chose your ground, and we accepted your issue. We have beaten you, and you must submit, as we have done in the past, and as we would have done if the voice of the people had been against us. As good citizens, you must obey the laws and respect the constituted authorities. But we will meet new questions of administration with a liberal spirit. Without surreadering our convictions in the lenst, we may now dispose of the whole Territorial controversy by the exercise of unquestioned Constitutional power. questioned Constitutional power

The only Territory south of the line except that which, by treaty with Indian tribes, cannot be included within the jurisdiction of a State, is New-Mexico. She has now population enough for admission as a State. Let Congress admit her as a State, and then she has the acknowledged right to form, regulate, change, or modify her domestic institutions. She now has a nominal slave code framed, and urged upon her by Territorial officers. Practically, Slavery does not exist there. It never can be established there. In a region where the earth yields her increase only by the practice of irrigation, slave labor will not be om ployed. At any rate, it is better to settle all questions about Slavery there by admitting the Territory as a State. While a Territory, it is inested that Slavery shall be protected in it. We insist that Congress may State. While a Territory, it is insisted that Shavery shall be protected in it. We insist that Congress may probible it, and that the people have an undisputed right to exclude shaves. Why not, by terminating their Territorial condition, determine this controversy? The same course might now properly be adopted with all the Territories of the United States.

In each of the Textiories there are now small settlements scattered along the lines of transit. Within five years the least populous will contain sufficient population for a representative in Congress. Dacotah, Washington, Nevada and Jefferson are destined soon to be a familiar to us as Kansas and Nebraska. It is well wor by the consideration of the old States whether it is not better to dispense with all Territorial organi-zations— dways expensive and turbulent—and at once to carve the whole into States of convenient six admission. This was the Jeffersonian plan, which did not contemplate Territories but States. It was also senctioned by General Taylor, and but for his death would have been adopted.

This is an easy, effectual remedy, within the power

of Congress, and in its nature an irrevocable There is no necessity of an amendment to the Co tution. It is not at all probable that two-thirds of both Houses and three-fourths of the States can agree to any smeadments. Why attempt it, unless to inv new conquests, new acquisitions, to again arouse sec-tional ammostites? We know that if Mexico is acquired, the South will demand it for Slavery, and the North for free institutions. We must forego, for the present, new conquests, unless the love of acquisi-tion is stronger than the love of domestic peace. Suppose it be conceded that the Constitution should

be amended, what amendment will satisfy the South? Nothing less than the protection of Slavery in the Territories. But our people have pronounced against it. All who voted for Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Douglas—over 3,300,000 citizens—voted against this claim. Less than a million voted for it. Should the great majority yield a milion voted for it. Should the great majority yield to a meager minority, especially under threats of dismion? This minority demand that Slavery be protected by the Constitution. Our fathers would not allow the word "slave" or "Slavery" in the Constitution, when all the States but one were slaveholding. Shall we introduce those words where a majority of the States are free, and when the progress of civilization has arrayed the world against Slavery? If the low of theme, and ease, and office, should tempt politician of peace, and ease, and office, should tempt politician and merchants to do it, the people will rebel. I assure yon, whatever may be the consequence, they will no yield their moral convictions by strengthening the in fugner of Shyery in this country. Recent events have fluence of Shavery in this country. Recent events have only deepened this feeling. The struggle to estab-lish Salvery in Kansas; the frequent murders and mobbings, in the South, of Northern citizens; the pres ent turbulence and violence of Southern society; the manifest fear of the freedom of speech and of the press; the danger of insurrection; and now the attempt to anbvert the Governmer — ather than submit to a con-stitutional election—th — wents, disguise it as you may, have aroused a per irritation in the North that will not allow its the presentatives to yield, merely for peace, more than is prescribed by the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Every guaranty of this instrument ought to be faithfully and religiously observed. But when it is proposed to change it, to secure new guaranties to Siavery, to extend and protect it, you invoke and arouse the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North to war against Slavery every where.

the North to war against Slavery eve * where.

I at therefore, opposed to any change of the Constitution, and to any comprone that will surreader any of the principles seactione. I the people in the recent contest. If the personal liberty bills of any State infringe upon the Constitution, they should at once be repealed. Most of them have slumbered upon the statute books for years. They are now seized upon by those who are plotting disunion as a pretext. We should give them no pretext. It is always right and proper for each State to apply to State laws the test of the Constitution.

It is a remarkable fact that neither of the border Free States—New-Jers y, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, nor Iowa—have any soch upon their statute books. The laws of these States, against kidnapping, books. The laws of these States, against kinnippos, are similar to those of Virginia and Kentucky. The laws of other States, so-called, have never operated to release a single fugitive slave, and may be regarded, simply, as a protest of those States against the harsh features of the Fugitive Slave Law. So far as they infringe upon the Constitution, or impair, in the least, a constitutional right, they are void and ought to be

repealed.

I venture the assertion, that there have been more I venture the assertion, that there have been more cases of kidnapping of free negroes in Ohio than of peaceable or unlawful rescue of fugitive slaves is the whole United States. It has been shown that the law of recapture and the penalties of rescue have been almost invariably executed. Count up all the cases of rescue of negroes in the North, and you can find in your newspapers more cases of unlawful lynching and murder of white men in the South. These cases have now become so frequent and attrocious, as to demand the attention of the General Government. The same attrict of the Constitution that secures the recanture of le of the Constitution that secures the recapture of fugitives from service and instice, also secures the rights of citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio to all the immunities and privileges of citizens in the several States. No law has been passed by Congress to secure this constitutional right. No Executive authority this constitutional right. No Executive authority interposes to protect our citizens, and yet we hear no threats of retaliation or rebellion from Northern cit-Northern States. So, I trust, it may ever

The great danger that now overshadows us does not arise from real grievances. Plotters for disunion avail themselves of the weakness of the Executive to prethemselves of the weakhess of the Executive to pre-cipitate revelation. South Carolina has taken the leap. The movement would be utterly insignificant if confined to that State. She is still in the Union, and neither the President nor Congress has the power to consent to her withdrawal. This can only be by a change of the Constitution, or the acquiescence of the people of the other States. The defense of the property of the United States and the collection of the revenues need not cause the shedding of blood, unless she com-mences a contest of physical force. The increase in mences a contest of physical force. The increase in one year of our population is greater than her entire population, white and black. Either one of several Congressional districts in the West has more write inhabitants than she has. Her military power is crippled by the preponderance of her slaves. However brave, and gallant, and spirited, her people may bear one disputes these traits—yet it is manifest she is weak in physical force. This great Government might well treat with indulgence paper secession, or the resolves of her Convention and Legislature without invoking physical force to enforce the laws among her citizens.

Without disrespect to South Carolina, it would be care to be with the Shay's rebellion and the Whisky insurrection with the solicities of South Carolina. But the movement been secession of South Carolina. But the that several powes imposing when we are assured the lead of Soutful States will very soon follow in other States still marolina; and when we know that other States still in seceding States to the powerful sympathize with the seceding States to the powerful sympathize with the section of opposing, and perhaps

In this view of the present condition of public affairs

In this view of the present condition of public affairs it becomes the people of the United States seriously to consider whether the Government shall be arrested in the execution of its undisputed powers by the citizens of one or more States, or whether we shall test the power of the Government to defend itself against dissipation. or one or more States, or whether we shall against dis-power of the Government to defend itself against dis-solution? Can a separation take place without war? If so, where will be the line? Who shall possess this magnificent capital, with all its evidences of progress and all was a support of the Missission be and civilization? Shall the mouth of the Missis-ippi be separated from its sources? Who shall possess the ter-ritories? Suppose these difficulties to be expressing aunseparated from its sources? Who shall possess the territories? Suppose these difficulties to be overcome; suppose that in peace we should huckster and divide upour nationality, our flag, our history, all the recollections of the past; suppose all those difficulties overcame, how can two val Republics, of the same race of men, divided by by a line or a river for thousends of these, with all the present difficulties against of these, with all the present difficulties against a travel our future much of programs. It is all a for on the high seas, or on the Paulice pe, without collision? It is impossible. To peace ably accomplish such results we must change the nature of man? God knows, I do not threaten it, for I will seek to prevent it in every way possible. I speak but the logic of facts, which we should not conceal

any accomplish such results we must change the nature of man? God knows, I do not threaten it, for I will seek to prevent it in every way possible. I speak but the logic of facts, which we should not conceal from each other. It is either hostilities between the Government and the secoding States; or, if separation is yielded peaceably, it is a war of factions—a rivalry of insignificant communities, hating each other, and contenmed by the civilized world. If war results, what a war it will be! Contemplate the North and South in hostile array against each other. If these sections do not know each other now, they will then. We are a nation of military men, naturally turbulent because we are free—accustomed to arms, ingenious, energetic, brave and strong. The same qualities that have enabled a single generation of men to develop the resources of a continent, would enable us to destroy more rapidly than we have constructed. It is idle for individuals of either section to suppose themselves superior in military power. The French and English tried that question for a thousand years. We ought to know it now. The result of the contest would not depend upon the first blow or the first year, but blood shed in civil war will yield its baleful fruit for generations.

How can we avert a calcurity et which homesnites.

generations.

How can we avert a calamity at which humanity and civil zation shudder? I know no way but to che go to the Government framed by our fathers, to administer it in a spirit of kindness, but in all cases, without partiality, to enforce the laws. No State can release partianty, to emore the laws. No state can release us from the daty of obeying the laws. The ordinance or act of a State is no defense for treason, nor does it lesson the moral guilt of that crime. Let us cling to each other in the hope that our differences will; away, as they often have in times past. For the s of peace, for the love of civil hberty, for the hono our name, our race, our religion, let us preserve the the Union, loving it better as the clouds grow darker. I am willing to unite with any man, whatever may have been his party relations, whatever may be his views of the existing differences, who is willing to rely on the Constitution as it is for his rights; and who is on the Constitution as it is for his rights; and who is willing to maintain and defend the Union under all circumstances, against all enemies, at home or abroad. Pardon me, gentlemen, for writing you so fully. I feel restrained, by the custom of the House of Kepresentatives, from engaging there in political debate; and yot I feel it is the duty of every citizen to prepare his countrymenfor grave events, that will test the strength and integrity of the Government.

Believing that our only safety is in a firm enforce-

ment of the laws, and that Mr. Lincoln will execute that duty without partiality, I join my hearty congratu-

hations with yours, that he is so soon to be the President of the United States.

With great respect, I remain, very truly, your obedient servant, JOHN SHERMAN.

Messrs. Win. Read D. J. Cochran, L. S. Fletcher, H. E. Wallace, Chas. O'Neili, Committee.

LETTER FROM SENATOR KING. From The St. Lowrence Republican, Dec. 28.
We have been permitted to make the following tract from a letter from the Hon. Preston King to Dr. S. N. Sherman, of this village. It was not intended S. N. Sherman, of this village. It was not intended for publication, but containing so much of the spirit for publication, but containing so much of the spirit which the people of St. Lawrence County cherish with reverence, we have begged the privilege of laying

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1860. " My DEAR SIR:

"I am glad to see you are sound in the faith and "I am glad to see you are sound in the faith and that cloudy weather does not induce you to expect a flood to drown the earth. The conduct of the Administration (you see General Cass has left it since Cobb ran away) is inexplicable. The President is unquestionably under the influence of the traitors. But neither he nor they be they many or be they few, can destrey this free Government, or divide the Union. They are attempting to interpose the State as a shield to treason. The State cannot commit treason or fire a gun. A State Logical arture may pass an unconstitutional law, and a State Convention may make Constitutions and pass State Constitution to secede, or anything else. Such laws, constitutions, ordinances, resolutions, or paper acts of secession being unconstitutional, are without any validity, null and void, and thus furnish no define to the citizen who steals an ex, shoots a man, or commits treason against the United States. So much for Constitution and law, and so much for the Federal Government and the State Government, each of which is sovereign in its sphere. This is the quibble upon which the nulliflers argue that the United States cannct make war upon or coerce a State. The Constitu-tion and laws of the United States act directly apon the persons who commit crimes against them, and it is the duty of the Federal Government to maintain the stitution and execute the laws, and the State can not interpose its authority to shield a citizen charged with an offense against a constitutional law of the United States. But you do not want a disquisition on aw. "I do not consider it absolutely certain that ever

"I do not consider it absolutely certain that even south Carolina will do anything more than to pass laws, ordinances, and resolutions of seccession. These will not move the State out of its geographical or political position, though the South Carolinians may swear it does. If its citizens do not resist the execution of the Federal laws, or levy war, there is no breach of the law, and no treason. But it is possible breach of the law, and no treason. But it is possible tont the South Carolinians and others may be so mad as to resist the law, or attack the United States forts, as to resist the law, or attack the United States forts, and commit treason. For them and the whole country this would be a great calamity, because vindication of the law by the whole power of the country, and the legal punishment of treason, must at once be entered upon by this Government, and, if the civil officers are inadequate to the task, the law directs the army and upon by this Government, and, if the civif officers are inadequate to the task, the law directs the army and the navy, and the militia of the States to be called upon, and to aid the enforcement of the law. I hope we may not have collision, especially do I hope not in mercy to the shaveholding States. But what Providence sends or permits we cannot save our county men. must meet—and if we cannot save our countrymen from their own madness we must save our country and its thrice excellent form of government. Though it is the general opinion here that we shall have open rebel-lion and the collision of force I do not yet believe we imbecility and fatuity of the present administration, however, makes it impossible to calculate the future upon any basis of reason or common sense. We must drift to the 4th of March and meet what comes when and as it comes. You see the debates in the two Houses of Congress and their proceedings and get the news of events as they occur be-fore an account of them in a letter would reach you, and you are quite as well prepared on the distant frontier where you are to see the future before it comes as anybody here who is not in the councils of nullifiers, and thus able to know what their strength and real designs are. But what-ever comes, I have faith that wisdom, patience, for-bearance, courage, and the blessing of Providence, will bearance, courage, and the blessing of Providence, will carry our country safely through all the trials in store for us, and when we get through them, our national boundaries will be unchanged, and constitutional liberty and the union of the States will be more firmly established than they were in the beginning, and upon the same foundations the good old nathers laid when they framed our Government, and put its constitutional machinery in motion under the direction of George Washington. Yours truly, PRESTOS KING."

MINOR ITEMS

MINOR ITEMS

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ALABAMA.

A house in this city received a letter yesterday from Alabama, stating that the head of the military department of that State desired to make a contract it St. Louis for a large supply of warlike materials—powder, lead, cavalry equipments, &c.—and that, as soon as samples were furnished, the order would be given Accordingly, the samples were prepared, and are now on their way to that State. These preparations for military defease are made, we think, under a law of the last Legislature, which provided \$400,000 or that harnesse. Every article wanted can \$500,000 for that purpose. Every article wanted can be speedily furnished in this city. [St. Louis Republicas, Dec. 27.

[St Louis Republicas, Dec. 27.

DESTITUTION AND INSURRECTION.

South Carolina has taken the step; Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, are sure to follow. How they expect to get along I cannot see. The four first of these States are deeply in debt, and without money or provisions. There are not provisions enough in these States to keep their people from starvation for four months, and no money, no arms, starvation for four months, and no money, no arms, munitions of war, and no organized military force; their only hope is, that the General Government will not interfere to force them into submission. Now, Sir, if the Government will stop all the mails in any or all of the seceding States, and direct all postmasters in all the other States not to receive any mailable matter going to or from such seceding States, and blockade

resisting, the execution of the laws in the seceding their ports so that they could get no salt or any provistheir ports so that they could get no salt or any provis-iens in, or cotton out, the people would come to their censes, and would rise and put down or hang those who had brought this calamity upon them. This would not be coercion, but leaving them to the enjoyment of their "Original Sovereignty."

But there is an internal element that at this moment threatens our destruction.

But there is an internal element that at this moment threatens our destruction. A negro insurrection is expected at Christmas! Two white men and several regrees were hung the other day, and they said that a general rising was to take place all through those States on Christmas, and the whole country is turning pole in fear. Every town and plantation is underpatred night and day. My family are frightened out of their wits. Human life is of but little value bere, and no one feels safe for a moment. There is also a plot laid to put both Lincoln and Hamlin out of the way before the 4th of March. This you may rely upon. All this is the fruits of demagoguism. The people are bonest and wish to do right, and would do right, but they are blinded to the truth and follow the teachings of their leaders, and God only knows what teachings of their leaders, and God only knows what will be the end. If I escape alive, I will waite you

again. In sorrow I am yours, &c.,
[Alabama Corresponder: Cinchnsti Carette,
INCREASE IN TAXES.

The Legislature of Georgia has been in session several weeks, putting the State on a war footing, and the result is the taxes are increased 50 per cent—a pleasant prospect at the very moment that all the operations of trade and business are suspended, and the people by thousands thrown out of employment. PROPOSED ATTACK UPON THE CAPITAL.

It seems that Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin have both received anonymous letters, threatening violent opposition to their inauguration on the 4th of March, and received anonymous letters, threatening violent opposi-tion to their inauguration on the 4th of March, and The Richmond Enquirer very coolly proposes for the States of Virginia and Maryland to secode and pre-pare a force to capture the capital of the United States, and not suffer Lincoln to be inaugurated. Is any one so foolish as to forget that one object in locating the Capital of the United States at Washington was that the land, being ceded to the United States, and surrounded with States supposed to be particularly favorable to moderation and the Union, and central to all parts, the Government would be able to protect itself from mobs and molestations of whatever character.

If there is the slightest danger of disturbances at Washington, the ultimate result will be, and before Washington, the ultimate result will be, and before any very distant day, the removal of the seat of Government. The people of Washington will find, indeed they well know, that all disturbances of the public tranquillity must pull down the value of real estate more rapidly than any other cause. But in Washington any such liability would simply lead to the transfer of the capital to some place of unquestionable security. At this time everything betokens the augmentation of the power of the West. It is the West that will settle this secression controvery. For years that will settle this secession controversy. For yes the center of population has been gravitating in the direction further and further, and there is no does that any such incendiary attempts as have been in-dicated, would, in the first place, bring down hosts of armed men from the whole of the north-west, whose revenge would lay waste Virginia, should they prove, as they must, from the sheer force of numbers, eventually successful. In the meantime, and in case of any reverse, instant attempts would be made to re-move the seat of Government westward. This would be an obvious result, and, although most

disastrons to the unity of the country, its immediate effects would be to render Washington itself, with all its magnificent public buildings, a waste, howling wilderness. As for its becoming the capital of a Southern Republic, even supposing accession were so successfully accomplished, and supposing it to embrace the whole of the Slave States, that would be impossible and absurd. Situated so close to the borders of sylvania and of the Free States, how long would before a dozen John Brown's would capture it, if the

capital of a Southern Republic?

The removal of the seat of Government from old Rome to new Constantinople resulted in the ultimate division of the Empire into Eastern and Western. A removal of the Capital from Washington westward sight be attended with similar results eventually, and therefore, it ought to be opposed, and all causes tend ing to such a result. Nothing will ever do it but the folly and wickedness of consurators against the public peace and Constitution.—[Phil. Ledger, Dec. 29.

CONFLICT OF TUNES,
At the fair in Odd Fellows' Hall, New-Orleans, on Friday night (the town being quite alive with the se-cession excitement, and the unfurling of the Pelican during the day) the orchestra commenced playing ankee Doodle. The tune was hissed by numerous Yankee Doodle. persons present, while others drowned their hisses with their shouts of approval. The excitement was great. The orchestra then played the "Marsellaise" The the orchestra then played the "Marsellaise" The hirsers and the shouters now swapped positions, and made more uproar than before. Nothing more disagreeable than this took place. A gentleman who was present informs us that the ladies took sides as well as the men, and clapped their hands and hissed in opposition to each other, while the two tunes were being placed. ONE OF THE TOWNS RESISTING ALREADY.

Wheeling grows uneasy at the bare idea of Virginia seconing. The Intelligencer of that city says:

"The effect would be to depopulate Western Virginia of her best and most enterprizing citizens. The population of this city in the next decade would retrograde one-third. Make us a foreign city to Ohio and Pennsylvania, and grass will grow in every street in thicity next Summer. We will sink, sink, and sink, until we become a sort of old, dull, moneyless, Mexican content of the city and sixts by entelling a conner once in a while

from a traveler, and eking out a miscrable little trade with the country immediately about it. This will be our condition. And it will be that of every town and hamlet in Western Virginia.

THREATENED FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.
A Kentucky letter to The Philadelphia Press says:
In the meanwhile, starvation throughout the Southcities, starvation in Alabama, starv ern cities, starvation in Alabama, survation in South Carolina, starvation in Mississippi, and even starvation in Kentacky, is threatened. A cst almost in the neighborhood of the residence of the Vice-President himself. I have in my hand a letter from a Democrat living in Lexington, who says: "Times are so hard here that I am compelled to economize so as to live. We have held on here until patience is entirely exhausted, and now we see no other alternative but secession." The cry that "cotton is king" is well enough, but cotton cannot buy bacon and grain to feed the slaves. This must be procured with bullion, with gold and silver; and while England will undoubtedly send forward her specie in order to procure her supply of cotton, this specie must go to the Western cities and States to save the Southern cities and States from the direful catastrophe of lamine. What a comment, this painful fact, the Southern trophe of famine. What a comment, this painful fact upon the favorite theory of establishing non-intercours have between the North and the South, and of taxing those States which are supposed to have passed Pe sonal Liberty bills!

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DEMANDING HIS MONEY. Mr. Helt, the Postmaster-General, has sent orders to he Sub-Treasurer at Charleston to remit all the balance \$35,000, on the Post-Office account—in his possession, minediately, to the credit of that Department. If this order is not complied with at once, he will demand of the Federal Government to enforce his orders. He is also determined, as before suggested, to suppress mail matter to and from South Carolina, if the mails are in-terfered with in that State.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DISUNION.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DISUNION.

The South Carolina Commissioners called upon the President on Friday. He was then in consultation with Gen. B. F. Butler and Dr. George B. Loring of Massachusetts, who retired as the Commissioners were announced. The President and the Commissioners presently went into the private library of the Excentive, where the interview was held, lasting about two hours. No member of the Cabinet was present; it was strictly a private interview. The President gave the Commissioners no positive answer to their propositions for the opening of negotiations, stating that he Commissioners no positive answer to their propositions for the opening of negotiations, stating that he
wished to confer with his Cabinet on the subject. He,
however, utterly disclaimed having authorized the
conduct of Major Anderson in relation to the Charleston forts, and said Major Anderson acted not only contrary to orders, but in direct violation of them.

Immediately after the departure of the Commissioners, a session of the Cabinet was held. The Cabinet
are by no means unanimous in regard to the duty of
the President respecting the condition of afficient

ers, a session of the Cabinet was head. The Cabinet are by no means unanimous in regard to the duty of the President respecting the condition of affairs in Charleston, and also as to the mode of treating the South Carolina Commissioners. The fact is, they differ so widely that it will be almost impossible for them to

agree.

The Commissioners have been very busy all day at their residence in writing. The closet interview with the Executive was evidently not to their entire satisfaction, and it is doubtful whether an official call will The Cabinet broke up on Friday night, after a five

The Catmet broke up on Friday night, after a five hours session, without coming to any conclusion relative to the disposition of the treeps at Charleston. The im-pression prevailed that a conflict was hevitable. Sec-retary Toucey and Mr. Holt, Postmaster-General, arged defense; the others, a further evacuation if THE PENNSYLVANIANS ARMING. ecessary.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS ARMING.

Accounts from the interior of Pennsylvania are to the effect that enrollments of volunteers are quietly going on among all classes, under the name of "Union Men." In the enrollment the question of Republican or Democrat is sunk. If a Republican makes his appearance in places where lists are opened and avows his politics, he is teld to hold his peace, for they are all Union men now, and ready to fight for the Union.

The war spirit is rife elsewhere. From what is received of movements in Maryland, the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln's transit through that State to the

seat of government for inauguration will be attended with danger and violence, is not only reasonable but scatted beyond the confines of doubt. Although this opinion was entertained heretofore by few, it is, since the issue has arisen in South Carolina, the conviction of many. In this city the Union men are largely in the majority, and if attempts be made here to obstruct Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, some of the strongest friends of the South will rally with the population for the preservation of peace.

NEW DODGE TO GET RID OF LINCOLN NEW DODGE TO GET RID OF LINCOLN.

The obstructions to Mr. Lincoln's advent into Washington may be avoided by his taking the oath of office in New-York or Philadelphia, or even in Springfield; but here a doubt has arisen in the minds of some assute gentlemen. Suppose the circular votes are never counted a cording to the arisen and requirement—that is, in joint envention of both Houses. This is no chimmen, for it is expected that afteen Southern States will be one of the Confederacy by the lat of February. The votes are to be counted to the direct Monday in that counts. Fifteen States out that Scandard in a research. nonth. Fifteen States out the Senatorial vetes are gone, and if the Northern democratic Senators go with them, such as Gen. Lane of Oregon; Messrs. Gwin and otham of Cahfernia; Douglas of Illinois; Bright and ich of Indiana; Pugh of Ohio; Rice of Minnesota, and Thomson of New-Jersey, there will be but twenty-seven Senators left, or seven short of a quorum; and you may be assured the Vice-President will never give his consent to have the votes counted if a quorum of the Senate be not present.

ALREADY COME TO PORCED LOANS. Charleston, letters state that the proposed State loan of \$40,000 is already parceled out among the wealthiest men of the State, mainly in Charleston, and that each one is expected to furnish his share under the penalty of being considered desaffected. It will be a forced loan as thoroughly as was ever any loan dur-ing the French Revolution, or during the chronic revo-lutiors of Mexico. The truth is, the accession move-ment is in the hands of the mot-—and the planters, merchants, and other men of substance, are powerless

CITY ITEMS.

ANUSEMENTS.-The holiday houses have been all well filled, and the holiday entertainments have been of the most attractive sort. For the most part the pieces that have drawn so well during the past week will be continued. In addition to the regular evening performances, most of the places of amusement give performances to-morrow, New-Year's afternoon.

Wallack's Theater To-night will be revived the effective drama of "Pauline," which made a great hit at this house several years ago. The afterpiece of 'Tom Noddy's Sceret," will also be given. All the leading members of the company are in the east.

Winter Garden .- Mr. Jefferson's engagement still goes successfully on. To-night will be presented "Paul Pry," and "Nicholas Nickleby," in which Mr. Jefferson will appear as the intermeddleing hero, and will give his inimitable personation of Newman Noggs.

Niblo's Garden.-The company of real Zouaves, who have given two performances here, have been received with much applause. They represented certain little French plays in a very effective and artistic manner, and altogether give a most interesting entertainment. They will play to-morrow afternoon and evening. To night Mr. Forrest apoears as "Spartacus" in the play of The Gladiator," supported by the full company.

Laura Keene's Theater .- Miss Keene announces the grand spectacle drama of the "Seven Sisters" for repetition every night till further notice. Bowery Theater .- Circus performances, and the new

pantomime of "The Monster of St. Michael." New Bowery Theater .- To-night, for the first time, will be acted the equestrian drama of " Mad Anthony Wayne." To-morrow, two performances, afternoon and evening.

Barnum's American Museum,-The "Sea of Ice. has proved a great success, and will be repeated every evening this week. Mr. Barnum has made unusual effort to provide specially interesting entertainments for his holiday patrons, and the Museum is now better worth visiting than ever. Among the new curiosities are Bushman, Kaffir, Hottentos, Zooloo and Fingo heathen, who are curiously barbaric in appearance and manners. Miss Dora Dawron, the double-voiced singer, appears also every day and evening. The house is crowded all the time, those who want scats must go

Hooley and Campbell's Minstrels .- This excellent band are never tired of providing new funnyisms for their patrons. The last novelty is a piece entitled " A Happy New-Year." A capital bill is given every per-

Bruant'e Minstrels .- Novelty and fun are the rule ere to which there is no exception.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.-During the Winter nonths the Police Station-Houses are overrun with poor degraded outcasts, of both sexes, who there seek nightly shelter for their homeless heads. So great has been the demand from these people for londging, that it has been found necessary to provide extensive accom-modations for them. The average number of persons who find refuge under the police wing is about 400 every night. Many of these homeless wanderers are infortunate strangers from the country, who, having no money, are compelled to seek shelter in the Station-House. Others, again, are habitual stragglers, who pick up a precarious subsistence at the back doors of restaurants, and at night are regular Station-House customers. The Fifth Word has more of these lodgers than any other in the city, for the reason that their accommodations being more extensive, applicants are sent there from other wards. During last week they accommodated 799 lodgers. On Friday night the num ber sleeping there was 129 males and four females -that being about the usual number lodged there nightly.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS,—This Board met on Saturday afternoon and placed Mrs. Lewis, widow of a deceased policeman, on the pension list. Doorman Smith of the Fifteenth Ward was dismissed from the Department, being unqualified. The resignation of Patrolman Vredenburg of the Sixteenth Ward was acepted. On motion, the sum of \$2,000 was paid toward the House of Detention building.

The Rev. Charles J. Warren, who was transferred

ome months ago from the position of Property Clerk to that of Keeper of the House of Detention for Witnesses, was removed from the Department about six weeks since, but the matter was kept secret, and only leaked out a night or two ago.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST .- A company of children, from the Children's Aid Society, will leave New-York on the 2d of January, under the charge of Mr. H. Friedgen. Poor boys desirous of having good comes in the country, and parents who wish to have their children provided for in like manner, may call at the office of the Children's Aid Society this morning.

scenery of that State; views in Cuba, which introduce us into all the mysteries of daily life in the palace, on the Pasco, in the Bishop's Gardens-where there is a cactus so large that a negro is perched in its branches and on the sugar plantation, where the whole operation of sugar-growing and making may be seen; views in the region of the Upper Mississippi, views along the Hudson and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and

views among the Catakilla

A series of Vermont views reveals some of the most charming scenery which can be found in any country; some views along the Passumpic, near St. Johnsburys, may challenge a comparison with the loveliest spots in England. This continent still offers an immense field for the stereoscopic artist. The frozen fields of the North, the Rocky Mountains, the country about Salt Lake and Pike's Peak, the Cordilleras, Mexico, Central and South America, all are still unexplored by the artist, and views from these regions would be eagerly sought for. In Europe the "illuminated" views seem to be making most progress. Elliott, of London, has produced fine series of Westminister Abbey and Sydenham Palace, but the finest we have seen are those by Gauss, of the rooms of the Tuileries, Fontaineblean, and St. Cloud. These introduce as into the cabinet and dormitories of the Emperor and Empress; we se: where an Emperor sits at his work, with the familiaportrait of the Empress on the wall; we see the baths petticoats, with laces rich and rare; we see toilet-room and bed-chambers-in fact, a great deal more than w need to see: for why should all the world have befor it the precise scene upon which the august pair ope their eyes in the morning. A novelty has been inven ed by the French wherein the two pictures of the ste reoscope are alternately presented to the eye. One of these is taken in one position and the other in another, so that the changing gives an appearance of motion. The new invention is called Epreuve à Mouvement.

CHARLESTON STRAMERS .- The Columbia, Capt. Berry, of the Charleston line of steamers, sailed on Saturday for Charleston, bearing a fair eargo of merchandise. Frouble is apprehended by the officers of the steamer with regard to their future clearances from the port of Charleston-the papers being made out in the name of South Carolina.

The British steamer Etna, Capt. Kennedy, left on Saturday afternoon for Liverpool. She takes out 43 cabin passengers and 74 in the steerage.

THE THIRTY-NINTH-STREET MURDER.-THE TRIB-ENE of Saturday morning contained an account of the death of Joseph Sutcliffe at Bellevue Hospital, from violence inflicted upon him on Monday last. Coroner Jackman field an inquest on the body on Saturday afternoon, and from the evidence of John O'Flaherty, who witnessed the affray, we condense the following account of the fatal occurrence: The deceased, who was a quiet, sober, and respect-

able man, 27 years of age, was steward on board the vessel William and Mary, lying at the foot of Thirtyninth street, N. R. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon Sutcliffe, and one of the hands on board the vessel, started down town to make purchases. The deceased was engaged to be married to a young lady living in Maine, named Melissa J. Randall, and he was anxions to purchase for her some New-Year's presents. He also desired to secure a possage home in another vessel in order that he might spend New-Year's Day with his intended. After making their purchases the deceased and O'Flaherty visited a vessel on the cast side, and from there started for their own vessel, both being perfeetly sober. At about 93 o'clock in the eve ing, they reached the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, when they observed five young men approaching them. As they came together, one of the gang threw a glass-bottle at the deceased, while at the same instant another ruffian struck O'Flaherty on the head with a slung-shot, knocking him down and stunning him by the blow. He therefere does not know what was afterward done to Satcliffe. When O'Flaherty regained his consciousness, he saw two men standing over him in the act of rilling his pockets. He attempted to regain his feet, when he was again en act on the head with a slung-shot and rendered unconscious. Subsequently he found humset very weak and alone in the street, and started for hi vessel, which he succeeded in reaching, being obliged to grawl part of the distance on his hands and knees. The wounded man immediately inquired if the steward had come on board, and being informed that he had not, he related to the captain the particulars of the occurrence. They all appeared to think that Sutcliffe would eventually be found all right, but still the matter caused much anxiety for his fafety. The men on board, however, heard nothing further of young Sutcliffe until the published accounts of his death at the Hospital reached hem. They then proceeded to the Hospital, when they identified his body.

The evidence of the police of the Twentieth Ward showed that the deceased was found on Christmas morning lying insensible on the sidewalk near the spot where the parderous assault had occurred. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, where, under the care of the physicians, he recovered sufficiently to give his name and state that he had been assaulted by ruffians and robbed of his watch and \$40. Soon after he relapsed into an unconscious coudition, and so remained until he died. Several small articles of female dress-which he had purchased for his intended-were found upon his person. The injuries of which he died were chiefly on the head, his skull having been extensively fractured, doubtless by a blow from a slung-shot. Mr. O'Flaherty gave Capt. Walling of the Twentieth

Ward a fair description of the ruffians who had assaulted the deceased and himself. At a late hour on Saturday, officer Irving of the Twentieth Ward arrested a young man named Jeremiah Flynn on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. He was taken to the Station-House and locked up until the arrival of Mr. O Flaherty. Immediately on seeing the prisoner, Mr. O'Flaherty positively identified him as one of the ruffians who had assailed him on Monday night. Flynn has already served one term of two years in the Scate Prison, and his picture has long occupied a prominent position in the Roguet' Gallery. He was locked up for examination.

A LECTURE ON EQUITATION .- On Thursday evening an opening address was delivered at the Institute Riding School, Nos. 115 and 117 West Twenty-third street, by Captain Ralston, formerly an officer of cayalry of the British army, who is the proprietor and director of this establishment. The subject of the address was, "The art of riding, and its relations to

homes in the country, and parents who wish to have their children provided for in like manner, may call at the office of the Children's Aid Society this morning.

THE PROTOGRAPHIC ALBUM.—During the past two or three weeks the photographers have been busy making photographic cards for New-Year's calls. Many ladies have provided themselves with small albums for the reception of these cards, a custom lately imagurated in Paris, from whence the albums are imported, none being made as yet in this country. They are bound in the Gift Book styles, and have a capacity of from 20 to 200 cards.

Sterroscopic Novellies.—During the year the stereoscopic world has been greatly enlarged. New regions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, have been photographed by European artists, and Ferrier, king of stereoscopers, has produced a fresh series of glass views, which display a marvelous perfection. In paper views a novelty has been introduced by the Appletons, saveral series, photographed by the very successful process of Mr. Turner, and sold at the astonishingly low price of twenty-five cents per dozen in a case that serves as an instrument. Photo-lihography, however, cannot as yet compete with photography in anything but cheap case, and though the views now made by Mr. Turner are much better than those which Mr. Loyd of Philadelphia endeavored to introduce two years ago, at ill their main value will be to create a demand for the tree main value will be to create a demand for the tree main value will be to create a demand for the tree main value will be to create a demand for the tree main value will be to create a demand for the tree main value will be to create a demand for the tree main value will be to create a demand for the makers of American views Mr. Turner are much better than those which Mr. Loyd of Philadelphia endeavored to introduce two years ago, at ill their main value will be to create a demand for the surface of the makers of American views Mr. Turner are much better than those which Mr. Loyd of the proper provides the

chariots, in the Olympic games, were all adverted to in connection with the use of horses by the ancients. Those pageants, the tilts and tournaments of the middle ages, and the part therein performed by horses were described; and it was claimed that the art of equitation in those days formed the most dignified branch of education. The modern art of equitation was next treated of at some length, and it was observed that oral exposition, together with the aid desirable from pictorial illustrations, figures, diagrams, &c., could be made to contribute in a valuable manner to acquiring a knowledge of many branches of art, science, and general education; and that in connection with Practical instruction in the Riding-School, and on the road, this could be made a useful manner of assisting to learn how to ride well. Some very attractive and beautiful dissolving pictures and figures were exhibited, appropriate to this division of thesis; and at the close of the address some of the school horses were paraded and ridden by a few of the ladice and gentlemen who had been auditors. The two galleries at the end of the riding school were filled with an attentive audience, and expressions of gratification were frequently given. The riding school is a very elegant one, and the horses seem of a superior class. The rooms and other accommodations for ladice and all the arrangements are excellent. The stables are of an order not often seen; space, drahange, ventilation, and all the considerations for the health and ear of horses having been studied. The institution altogether—and, last not least, the shocing forge—it well worthy of a visit from the keepers, lovers, or uses of horses, or those desiring to learn to ride or take riding exercise. The Central Park has already given a renewed impulse to riding on horseback, and every Spring and Summer hereafter this will be increased.

readers will doubtless remember the outrageous case of burglary recently committed in Philadelp a Mr. Strickler, sexton of a church, and his wife, were bound to their bed by a gang of burglars, who then proceeded to rob the house and the adjoining church. The boldness of the deed attracted much attention at the time. Three persons were subsequently arrested for the burglary and two for receiving the stolen goods, all of whom, we believe, are still in custody. But there were others concerned in the robbery, and it was suspected that a person known as Charles William alias Billy, the cigar maker," was one of them. Detective Levy of Philadelphia recently came to this city in pursult of him, and on having an interview with Detective Slowey, ascertained that his man was here in disguise, and living with a vile woman in the Five Points, under a new name. On Saturday night these officers proceeded to his house, and forcing an entrance succeeded in capturing the suspected burglar. He consented to go with them, but on gaining the street suddenly drew knife and attempted to stab his captors, when he was soundly clubbed, and then handcuffed and conveyed to Police Headquarters, whence he vesterday started for Philadelphia, in custody of detective Levy.

ARREST OF A PHILADELPHIA BURGLAR. - Our

CITY HALL Topics .- On Saturday the new Chamberlain, Mr. Devlin, received assurances of such a character from Mr. Platt as to induce him to believe that satisfactory arrangements would be made to-day in reference to the deposits in the hands of the late Chamberlain . . . Mr. John Sedgwick, who has so long and so ably filled the office of Assistant District Attorney, has decided to retire from the public service, to take up the practice of law on his own account ... Recorder Hoffman and City Judge McCunn contemplate making a general change in the officers attached to the Court of Sessions Mayor Wood will be happy to see his fellow-citizens on New-Year's day, at the Mayor's office, City Hall, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

IMMIGRATION THIS YEAR .- The total number of immigrants during the year at this port was 103,621; the largest number being in the month of May, when 23,449 arrived. In the year 1858, 78,589 immigrants arrived, while in 1859 there were 79,322; showing an increase the present year over that of 1859 of 24,299, and over 1858 of 25,032. The amount of money brought into the country is estimated, from the records of past years, at an average of \$76 per capita, or a total of 87,875,196, of which over three and a half millions was brought by Irish, and nearly three millions by the

NOTICE TO THE POOR .- The poor and their children are invited to call on John W. Farmer, at No. 47 Ludlow street, between the hours of 2 p. m. and 10 p. m. on New-Year's Day.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—The following persons, all young men, were brought before the various Magistrates on Sat-urday, charged with burglary or attempts to commit the same during the previous night: Edward Moran and George Wil-iams, while endeavoring to force one of the had. during the previous night: Edward Moran and George Wil-liams, while endeavoring to force one of the back windows of the store No. 593 Washington street, were detected in the act by Oli-cer Rose of the Ninth Ward. The burglars immediately flest, and while climbing over some sheds in the rear Williams was captured by the officer, after a short strengle, during which the policement's club did good service. Two other officers hastening to the spot, discovered Moran hanging by his hands to a shed 25 feet high. On being requested to come down, he stated that he could not climb up, and was afraid to drap down. A ladder was then procured, by which he was able to descend. Both prisoners were taken to the Station-House for the night, and being taken before Justice Quackenbush, on Saturday, were locked up to answer.

before Justice Quackenbush, on Saturday, were looked up to answer.

Two boys, sged 6 and 7 years, named Felix Sewell and John Cemeron, were found bereted in the stors No. 216 Grand street. They were conducted to the Fourteenth Ward Statins Joue, where they stated that they had been induced to hide on the premises for the purpose of admitting burglars, but refused to give the names of their amployers. Justice Steens subsequently locked them up for a farther examination. Win Grossin was found in the store No. 421 Broadway on Friday night, having in his possession a small amount of money, which he had abstracted from the till. Justice Quackenbush locked him up to answer, Detective Keefe and Others Caswford of the Third Ward, on Friday night, urrested David Bartlett and John Sheffleid, who are suspected of breaking into the store of Mr. Post, at the corner of Elight avenue and Elighteenth street, and carrying of \$2,200 worth of eloths and vertiges. Some obrights' implements were found in the possession of the accused, and they were locked up for examination. Both are represented as being old offenders.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The Calpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the polyle viscars. Rupture, Piles, Varicocele, and Fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 3 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLER & WELLS, NEW-IEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLER & WELLS, Practical Phrenelogists, No. 208 Broadway, New-York, will be happy to receive those who desire their professional services on New-Year's Day, from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. There can be no better way to commence the New Year than to obtain a written description of your character, which will teach you know to exercise your families, and restrain your passions, in the manner best calculated to insure your success and happiness.

THE FORTS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR are creat-THE FORTS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR are creating no greater excitement in political circles than the NATYE APRICANS and other novelties its runm is "abowing up" at his Museum are in families and among the public generally, who seem to find more delight and satisfaction in looking at his novelties and witnessing his amusements than in anything eise our city affords. If Earnum was President he would have a National Convention in his great Show Bhop, and at his everlaving and unvarying charge of a 'quarter' would put more money in his purse than Secretary Floyd has by plundering the Treasury.

THE INVARIABLE RESULT. THE INVARIABLE RESULT.

Whenever the Alam Safe has encountered fire, the evidence thus shirted has been of the same purport as the following:

"Mr. ISAAC BRIDGE—Prov Sir: We take great pleasure in communicating to you that our Safe, one of Valentine & Botler's Alam Patent, proved a perfect success in the large fire of 2tst. September last, when our store as well as a number of others, was consumed. The heat was so intense that the brass knobe and plates were all meliad off, and the from warped; and though the safe fell from the second story, and lay is the ruins over twelve hours, on spening it the contests, consisting of books, papers, and paper money, proved entirely uniquired.

"Very respectfully.

"Bredow, Wustnorf & Co.

"New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1680."

[Advertisement].

FIRE IN FRANKFORT STREET.

"New York, Dec. 22, 1860.

"Mesars VALENTINE & BUTLER: Permit me to inform you that at the fire which occorred in the seven-story building Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfortst, on the 18th inst, one of your Alma Fatent Safes was severely exposed to the heat for many kours. On opening if all your manufactory, which had to be done by drilling, Adv. I was exceedingly gratified to find my books and papers in a state of preservation. I sate felly convinced that the Alm Patent Note is all that you claim it to be, viz. A sure protector and are defying repository for books and papers.

Yours, A.E. EDWARD O. JANKING.

The ALEM PAYRNT SAFES, and ROTARY LOCKS, for dwelling-house doors, for sale by the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, Valentine & Butlers, No. 337 Broadway.

[Adverthement.]
Elegant VISITING CARDS for New Year Calls (tinted and pixio), printed from engraved pixes, at I hours notice, at Evenue...'s old store, No. 202 Broadway, cor. Duane et.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The und ugned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon.—Faris, and of Frofs. Carnocuran and V. Mort of this city, treats successfully Nanyors Danierty, and other discusses of importonce to the sease. No. 558 Broadway, cor. Bondet. New York. From 15 to 2, and 550 S. ovaning. Constitution on Français.

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